United Nations A/64/910–S/2010/469

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 13, 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 7 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, recorded for the period of 2 August to 1 September 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-51041 (E) 140910

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 2 August to 1 September 2010

N	(Direction)	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
1.	Movses	02.08.10 01.05	Firearm	3
2.	Aygepar	02.08.10 02.30	Firearm	5
3.	Aygepar	02.08.10 13.10	Firearm	3
4.	Aygepar	02.08.10 18.05	Firearm	2
5.	Aygepar	02.08.10 18.30	Firearm	1
6.	Baganis	02.08.10 22.00	Firearm	2
7.	Baganis	02.08.10 22.00	Firearm	1
8.	Berdavan	02.08.10 22.15	SVD	3
9.	Berdavan	02.08.10 22.15	Firearm	1
10.	Koty	03.08.10 01.20	Firearm	3
11.	Aygepar	03.08.10 13.00	Firearm	3
12.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	03.08.10 21.40	Firearm	10
13.	Bardzruny	03.08.10 12.30	Firearm	13
14.	Shavarshavan	04.08.10 18.00	Firearm	1
15.	Shavarshavan	04.08.10 22.30	Firearm	12
16.	Shavarshavan	04.08.10 23.10	Firearm	5
17.	Shavarshavan	04.08.10 23.55	Firearm	5
18.	Movses	04.08.10 20.05	Firearm	2
19.	Aygepar	05.08.10 00.35	Firearm	1

20.	Paravaqar	05.08.10 00.30-01.10	Firearm	100
21.	Voskepar	05.08.10 10.00	Firearm	1
22.	Movses	06.08.10 00.15	SVD	1
23.	Berqaber	06.08.10 01.40	Firearm	15
24.	Berqaber	06.08.10 02.25	Firearm PK SVD	30 25 20
25.	Zod canyon	06.08.10 17.10	machine gun 12.7mm	20
26.	Berqaber	07.08.10 01.30	PK	20
27.	Vazashen	07.08.10 02.00	Firearm	2
28.	Vazashen	07.08.10 02.50	Firearm	4
29.	Movses	08.08.10 17.50	Firearm	8
30.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	08.08.10 19.00	Firearm	10
31.	Voskepar	08.08.10 20.20	Firearm	3
32.	Mehrab	09.08.10 12.35	Firearm	2
33.	Mehrab	09.08.10 12.35	Firearm	7
34.	Mehrab	09.08.10 13.35	SVD	2
35.	Mehrab	09.08.10 21.00	machine gun 12.7mm	4
36.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	09.08.10 20.05	Firearm	3
37.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	09.08.10 20.55	Firearm	5
38.	Voskepar	09.08.10 19.15	Firearm	8
39.	Dovegh	09.08.10 23.20	Firearm	17
40.	Berqaber	09.08.10 22.40	SVD	12
41.	Aygepar	10.08.10 16.35	Firearm	4
42.	Aygepar	10.08.10 16.35	Firearm	4
43.	Aygepar	10.08.10 23.40-23.50	Firearm	10

44.	Berqaber	11.08.10 00.20	Firearm	4
45.	Vazashen	11.08.10 01.00	Firearm	3
46.	Berdavan	10.08.10 22.25	Firearm	70
47.	Shavarshavan	10.08.10 22.35	Firearm	9
48.	Shavarshavan	10.08.10 23.15	Firearm	3
49.	Barekamavan	11.08.10 00.00	Firearm	5
50.	Berdavan	11.08.10 00.45	Firearm	2
51.	Shavarshavan	11.08.10 00.20	Firearm	2
52.	Bardzruni	10.08.10 19.10	Firearm	4
53.	Berkaber	11.08.10 13.10	PK	10
54.	Bardzruny	11.08.10 23.50	Firearm	12
55.	Kongur	12.08.10 1900-19.50	SVD PK	50 150
56.	Vazashen	13.08.10 02.10	PK	25
57.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	12.08.10 18.45	Firearm	7
58.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	12.08.10 19.20	Firearm	5
59.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	12.08.10 19.50	SVD	10
60.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	12.08.10 20.25	Firearm	8
61.	Janshak	13.08.10 16.20	machine gun 12.7mm SV - 12.7mm	6 4
62.	Berqaber	13.08.10 10.15	PK SVD	10 3
63.	Berqaber	13.08.10 11.45	machine gun 12.7mm	10
64.	Berqaber	13.08.10 11.50	PK	20
65.	Lalegjugh	13.08.10 22.20	SVD	3
66.	Shavarshavan	13.08.10 22.45	Firearm	2
67.	Movses	14.08.10 13.00	Firearm	3

68.	Sev Kar	15.08.10 01.20	Firearm	25
69.	Berdavan	15.08.10 00.20	Firearm	40
70.	Bardzruny	15.08.10 01.20	Firearm	5
71.	Paravakar	15.08.10 23.40	Firearm	20
72.	Berdavan	16.08.10 01.10	SVD	1
73.	Vahravar	15.08.10 12.10	Firearm SVD machine gun 12.7mm	4 5 10
74.	Aygepar	16.08.10 12.30	Firearm	3
75.	Aygepar	16.08.10 12.35	Firearm	2
76.	Lalegjugh	16.08.10 21.30	Firearm	4
77.	Yeraskhavan	16.08.10 10.40	Firearm	3
78.	Vahravar	16.08.10 12.30	machine gun 12.7mm	120
79.	Agarak	16.08.10 19.00	PK	15
80.	Movses	17.08.10 19.15	Firearm	2
81.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	17.08.10 18.00	SVD	2
82.	Berkaber	17.08.10 18.20	PK	10
83.	Vahravar	17.08.10 13.15	SV - 12.7mm	3
84.	Movses	18.08.10 19.05	Firearm	2
85.	Aygepar	18.08.10 19.05	Firearm	1
86.	Berkaber	18.08.10 19.40	PK	10
87.	Berdavan	18.08.10 10.30	Firearm	18
88.	Baganis	18.08.10 20.00	Firearm	1
89.	Yeraskhavan	19.08.10 00.35	Firearm	5
90.	Varavar	18.08.10 15.50	SVD	8
91.	Aygepar	19.08.10 05.00	Firearm	1

92.	Movses	19.08.10 19.15	Firearm	2
93.	Barekamavan	19.08.10 23.30	PK	12
94.	Bardzruny	19.08.10 23.45	Firearm	2
95.	Dovegh	20.08.10 20.00	Firearm	15
96.	Berdavan	20.08.10 21.45	Firearm	3
97.	Yeraskh	20.08.10 14.30	Firearm	6
98.	Agarak	20.08.10 19.00	PK	12
99.	Chinary	21.08.10 16.40	SVD	2
100.	Chinary	21.08.10 18.15	PK	35
101.	Aygepar	21.08.10 20.40	Firearm	20
102.	Aygepar	21.08.10 20.50	Firearm PK	3 30
103.	Barekamavan	21.08.10 22.00	Firearm	5
104.	Yeraskh	21.08.10 22.40	Firearm	8
105.	Bardzruny	21.08.10 12.30	Firearm SVD PK	30 5 25
106.	Bardzruny	21.08.10 21.15	Firearm	10
107.	Goghtanasar	21.08.10 15.20	Firearm SV - 12.7mm PK	20 6 30
108.	Voskepar	22.08.10 14.30	SVD	3
109.	Voskepar	22.08.10 14.35	Firearm	10
110.	Berkaber	22.08.10 20.00	PK	18
111.	Bardzruny	22.08.10 10.20	Firearm	2
112.	Bardzruny	22.08.10 20.30	SVD	3
113.	Bardzruny	22.08.10 20.33	SVD	10
114.	Agarak	22.08.10 21.50	PK	8
115.	Barekamavan	23.08.10 11.45	Firearm	20

116	Berdavan	23.08.10 15.30	Firearm	3
117	Berdavan	23.08.10 23.50	Firearm	2
118	Berdavan	24.08.10 01.00	Firearm	10
119	Agarak	23.08.10 18.40	PK	5
120	Aygepar	24.08.10 08.30	Firearm	3
121	Aygepar	24.08.10 20.40	Firearm	15
122	Berdavan	24.08.10 23.05	machine gun 12.7mm	5
123	Berdavan	25.08.10 00.05	Firearm	9
124	Bardzruny	24.08.10 15.17	Firearm	5
125	Vahravar	24.08.10 18.30	Firearm	45
126	Vahravar	24.08.10 20.10	Firearm	9
127	Agarak	24.08.10 20.20	Firearm	15
128	Aygepar	25.08.10 17.00	Firearm	1
129	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	25.08.10 23.20	Firearm	5
130	Barekamavan	25.08.10 14.15	PK SVD	10 10
131	Dovegh	25.08.10 22.30	PK	50
132	Berdavan	25.08.10 22.40	PK Firearm	20 10
133	Bardzruny	25.08.10 18.35	SVD	2
134	Bardzruny	25.08.10 23.15	Firearm	4
135	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	26.08.10 19.20	Firearm	1
136	Aygepar	27.08.10 01.15	Firearm PK	10 100
137	Berdavan	26.08.10 16.00	Firearm	2
138	Berdavan	26.08.10 22.35	Firearm	3
139	Dovegh	27.08.10 00.05	PK	65
140	Vazashen	26.08.10 23.35	PK	10

141	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	27.08.10 21.00	Firearm	2
142	Barekamavan	27.08.10 23.45	Firearm	2
143	Bardzruny	27.08.10 13.45	Firearm	6
144	Agarak	27.08.10 12.30	Firearm	6
145	Movses	29.08.10 06.38	Firearm	2
146	Berkaber	28.08.10 12.50	PK	20
147	Barekamavan	28.08.10 09.10	Firearm	2
148	Barekamavan	29.08.10 07.20	SVD	1
149	Agarak	28.08.10 20.45	Firearm	7
150	Movses	30.08.10 00.15	Firearm	1
151	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	30.08.10 02.00	Firearm	5
152	Berkaber	29.08.10 20.10	PK machine gun 12.7mm SVD Firearm	40 15 20 40
153	Chinari	29.08.10 12.00	PK	10
154	Barekamavan	29.08.10 12.45	PK	20
155	Dovegh	29.08.10 15.45	Firearm	2
156	Bardzruny	29.08.10 12.30	SVD Firearm	3 5
157	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	30.08.10 20.10	SVD	3
158	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	30.08.10 20.40	SVD	1
159	Movses	31.08.10 19.35	Firearm	3
160	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	01.09.10 02.00	Firearm	1
161	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	01.09.10 02.10	Firearm	2
162	Berkaber	31.08.10 11.50	SVD	3
163	Lalegjugh	31.08.10 23.15	SVD Firearm	1 2

164.	Lalegjugh	31.08.10 23.15	Firearm	3
165.	Lalegjugh	01.09.10 00.10	Firearm	10
166.	Aygehovit	01.09.10 00.10	Firearm	20
167.	Koty	01.09.10 00.05	Firearm	6
168.	Bardzruni	31.08.10 11.30	Firearm	6
169.	Dovegh	01.09.10 15.00	Firearm	50
170.	Bardzruny	01.09.10 20.00	Firearm	3
171.	Vahravar	01.09.10 14.30	machine gun 12.7mm	25

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 2 August to 1 September 2010:

Number of violations: 171

Shots: about 2,334 (PK ~ 815, , SVD- 197, machine gun 12.7mm ~ 215, sniper weapon 12.7mm - 13, AK ~ 1094).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Nagorno Karabakh Republic from 2 August to 2 September 2010:

Number of violations: 710

Shots: about 5,434 (PK ~ 616, SVD- 289, machine gun 12.7mm ~ 397, sniper weapon 12.7mm - 17, NSVT 12.7 mm – 10, AK ~ 4105).

United Nations S/2010/470

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2010
English
Original: French

Letter dated 7 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

By order of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the attention of the Security Council, the plan prepared by Chad for the sustainment of the Détachement intégré de sécurité in accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1923 (2010) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmad **Allam-mi**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

10-53590 (E) 200910 200910

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Détachement intégré de sécurité sustainment plan submitted by the Republic of Chad

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1923 (2010) of 25 May 2010, the Government of Chad undertook to submit a plan concerning the support to be provided to elements of the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS) following the departure of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT). The plan is to include all measures for building the capacity of DIS to provide effective security in and around refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites, security escorts and area security, in coordination with the gendarmerie and the Nomad Guard (Garde nationale et nomade (GNNT)). Chad's preparation of the plan without the contribution of MINURCAT was delayed by the slowness of that Mission's finance department, which did not deliver to Chad in a timely fashion the 2009/10 budget for the operation of DIS pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint High-level Working Group.

Security system sustainment plan

Protection of civilians in the country is primarily the Government's responsibility. There have been positive developments in the security situation in eastern Chad owing essentially to the normalization of relations between Chad and the Sudan following the N'Djamena Agreement of 15 January 2010, which led to the deployment of a 3,000-strong joint Chadian-Sudanese force along the border. The decision was also taken to open the border between the two countries, which led to action being taken to deny any cross-border movements of armed elements.

This new context has enabled the Government of Chad to assume full responsibility for the security and protection of the civilian population in the performance of the following tasks:

(a) Ensuring the security and protection of civilians in danger, particularly refugees and internally displaced persons;

(b) Facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by improving security in the area of operations;

(c) Ensuring the security and freedom of movement of MINURCAT personnel and of United Nations and associated personnel.

It should be recalled that the Government of Chad had withdrawn all Chadian military personnel from humanitarian work so that the United Nations force and DIS elements could take their place. In this new state of affairs, security will be — and indeed is already being — strengthened through the relocation of military personnel to the centres vacated by the United Nations force and through the strengthening of security in towns by elements of the Gendarmerie and GNNT. DIS, which was responsible for security in and around refugee camps and displaced persons sites within a 10-kilometre radius, will then have broader scope for action throughout its areas of jurisdiction, in addition to the provision of escort details for humanitarian workers that will need to be arranged in cooperation with other security forces in the

region. The security belt in eastern Chad, in Salamat, Moyen-Chari and Logone Oriental, will consist of three levels:

- The first level of security comprises the sovereignty forces (the Chadian National Army), which are based in the garrison towns along the border from Bahai to Tissi. In addition, the joint Chadian-Sudanese force is based in 10 locations on either side of the border and its headquarters, which was in El-Geneina (the Sudan), is now in Abéché (Chad), based on a six-month rotation.

- The second level comprises the forces of the territorial gendarmerie and GNNT, which are located in all large villages on the Chadian side of the border between the DIS area of operations and the garrison towns. There is also a joint disarmament force which continuously patrols the entire eastern area. This is a mobile force which provides support to other security forces where necessary.

- The third level is the DIS line of surveillance, i.e. the area in and around refugee camps and towns monitored in conjunction with local security forces such as the gendarmerie and the National Police. It should be noted that all these forces have communication devices for real-time information exchange.

These three levels of security have already proven to be effective. The activities of the bandits and criminals who used to scour this area until quite recently have been sharply curtailed because they now lack places of refuge or shelter. As a case in point, when Hubert Blama, an employee of the humanitarian NGO Oxfam, was kidnapped, the defence and security forces and DIS elements were able to work together to surround the area and prevent the kidnappers from crossing the border before launching their attack to free the hostage. Another act of bravery by DIS elements took place on Sunday, 27 June 2010, when a gang armed with assault rifles invaded the headquarters of the NGO Intermoon Oxfam in Koukou Angarana and took Ms. Sandrine Robert, a French national, along with two vehicles, a computer and a portable telephone. Once notified, DIS elements immediately began to pursue the assailants. The agents intercepted the criminals and, following a skirmish, subdued them and brought back Ms. Sandrine Robert safe and sound, along with the two vehicles. On 3 July 2010, around Oum-Hadjer, a vehicle belonging to the NGO Africaire was hijacked by criminals. DIS elements based in Guereda were able to recover the vehicle and arrest the assailants. On 4 July 2010 in Abéché, a MINURCAT vehicle bearing licence plate UN 00779 was hijacked. Once again, DIS elements were able to recover the vehicle in less than two hours, arrest the hijackers and take them into custody.

Presently, the security situation is well under control, to the point where DIS elements can even conduct patrols and escorts in other vulnerable communities. They provide security in and around refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel, in liaison with the gendarmerie and GNNT. Chad is now in a position to exercise its sovereign responsibility to provide full security for persons and goods throughout its territory.

The Government has also undertaken to improve the security situation along its south-eastern border. To this end, it has deployed a DIS team to Haraze to enhance security for the 6,227 Central African refugees in that area. In an effort to

provide security in and around refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites, it has taken measures to organize escorts and secure the areas. It has assigned a vehicle to Goré and another to Maro for the escort of humanitarian workers, so that such workers do not have to "pay for escorts", as they put it, while awaiting the deployment of DIS elements to Daha in Salamat, Goré in Logone Oriental and Maro in Moyen-Chari.

Pursuant to the aide-memoire of 15 May 2010 between the Government of Chad and the United Nations, 150 gendarmes and police officers have been placed at the disposal of MINURCAT for pre-selection and training as part of the last group of DIS elements required to reach the target of 1,000 elements. The Government also proposes to recruit and train 400 secondary school graduates in order to strengthen the DIS force and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by helping to improve security in the areas of operation.

Coordination of security activities is monitored by an entity called the Office of Security and Movements, whose mission is to assess the security of humanitarian workers and goods within the security zone and to decide on modalities for the movement and security of personnel and installations as dictated by the security situation. The Office is operational and is established in all refugee and displaced persons areas.

Finance and logistics sustainment plan

DIS is made up of Chadian gendarmes and police officers. It is a corps that was specifically established for the maintenance of law and order in refugee camps, internally displaced persons sites and key towns in eastern Chad, and to help to provide security for humanitarian operations in that part of the country.

Accordingly, Chad intends to maintain the structure of this efficient force, which has been well trained in accordance with international human rights standards, while expanding its size and providing it with more human and material resources, from the withdrawal of MINURCAT until such time as the Darfur and Central African Republic crisis is over and the refugees have returned to their homeland. Members of DIS remain Chadian gendarmes and police officers working in their own country and retain their national entitlements. They will be entitled to hazard pay which will replace the stipends paid by MINURCAT. The Government will assume full responsibility for DIS in terms of logistics, equipment and funding.

Finances

The 2011 draft budget prepared by the budget and finance unit of DIS is based on article 16 of Decree No. 1131/PR/08 of 27 September 2008 on the creation and organization of DIS, which grants national and other entitlements to DIS members. Accordingly, budgetary and financial allocations are estimated at 3,200,652,000 CFA francs, broken down as follows:

- Food and general subsistence allowances for a force of 1,000, calculated on the basis of operating rates, amount to CFAF 61,200,000. Administrative expenses, calculated on the basis of the operating rate, are estimated at CFAF 162,432,000.

- For 2011, the budget and finance unit carried over the annual allowances paid to DIS personnel by MINURCAT. For a force of 1,000, the budget is CFAF 2,677,020,000, in addition to the base salaries paid by the originating institutions of DIS personnel.
- Internal and external continuous education in humanitarian law is estimated at CFAF 100,000,000.
- Mission expenses for field visits and security assessments are estimated at CFAF 100,000,000.
- An intelligence fund of CFAF 100,000,000 is also included in the budget, as it is considered indispensable for the effective implementation of actions to prevent and suppress acts of banditry in eastern Chad; as is well known, intelligence comes at a price.

Added to this are the base salaries paid by the corresponding departments of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security.

Logistics and equipment

The 2011 draft budget of the DIS logistics unit was prepared on the basis of MINURCAT data from previous years, but also takes into account the new environment in eastern Chad, in Salamat, Moyen-Chari and Logone Oriental. The logistics budget amounts to CFAF 3,952,421,000, broken down as follows:

1.	Purchase of office equipment and supplies	CFAF 184,625,000
2.	Purchase and maintenance of generators	CFAF 70,000,000
3.	Purchase of housing materials	CFAF 160,700,000
4.	Purchase of tanks and water	CFAF 45,000,000
5.	Purchase of computer equipment	CFAF 729,300,000
6.	Purchase of ambulances and vehicle maintenance	CFAF 300,200,000
7.	Purchase of fuel and lubricants	CFAF 963,854,000
8.	Purchase of security equipment	CFAF 250,312,000
9.	Purchase of uniforms and flags	CFAF 331,000,000
10.	Vehicle workshop (spare parts)	CFAF 324,000,000
11.	Transmissions and communications	CFAF 492,430,000
12.	Health	CFAF 101,000,000

This 2011 budget was drawn up taking into account expenses incurred by partners to support DIS elements. This is a fairly reasonable budget. For the time being it stands at CFAF 7,153,073,000. At the end of the 2011 budget cycle the amount will be either increased or decreased, depending on the situation on the ground.

Overall, the Government has been spending $12 million per month to meet security and humanitarian obligations in eastern and south-eastern Chad, excluding the cost of border security operations conducted by joint Chadian-Sudanese forces. It should be recalled that logistical support for providing security in refugee camps,

displaced persons sites and key towns, community policing and escorts for humanitarian workers requires the support of key partners. This means that managing and meeting needs in terms of humanitarian space concerns not only the Government, but also its partners from the United Nations, the European Union and other friendly countries. By combining our efforts, we will be able to support Sudanese and Central African refugees and displaced persons until their voluntary return and resettlement in secure and sustainable conditions in their respective countries and villages of origin.

For the sustainment of DIS, Security Council resolution 1923 (2010) calls for the transfer by MINURCAT of the trust fund established to support DIS. In concrete terms, however, no new contributions have been made for the sustainment of DIS, because MINURCAT has noted that some of the contributions promised have not yet been paid into the trust fund. The most recent information indicates that MINURCAT will have only $2 million to cover the needs of DIS only up to 31 December 2010, when the Mission is scheduled to end. There is a risk that Chad might find itself assuming sole responsibility for DIS as it is doing for its other security forces. The Government of Chad does not understand why the international community, particularly the Security Council, is insisting that Chad should account for the sustainment of DIS, while at the same time ceasing to contribute financially to this end. Chad therefore reiterates its appeal to the international community to continue making financial contributions to DIS, with the encouragement of the Security Council.

United Nations S/2010/471

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2010

Original: English

Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1886 (2009), in which the Council requested me to submit a report on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) every six months. The report covers the period from 1 March 2010 to 31 August 2010.

II. Major developments

A. Political developments

2. Three significant developments occurred during the reporting period that could have a great impact on future efforts by UNIPSIL to consolidate peace, security and prosperity in Sierra Leone. Firstly, the country appears to have already entered a pre-election mode, with the Government and the main political parties increasingly gearing their actions towards the 2012 elections. Secondly, the Government has accelerated initiatives to conclude a number of important mining agreements, through which Sierra Leone could become a major exporter of mineral resources. Thirdly, presidential elections in neighbouring Guinea could add a new democracy within the Mano River Basin with the advent of the first democratically elected Government in that country. While generating great benefits for Sierra Leone, these developments could also carry considerable inherent risks that bring new and complex challenges, which the Government, political parties and other political stakeholders in Sierra Leone will have to anticipate and manage in the immediate future.

Visit to Sierra Leone

3. At the invitation of President Ernest Bai Koroma, I visited Sierra Leone on 14 and 15 June, during which time I took the opportunity to launch, with the President, the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) as an independent national broadcaster.

4. In meetings with President Koroma and his Cabinet, discussions focused on efforts by the Government to implement its Agenda for Change and achieve the

10-53091 (E) 200910

Please recycle

Millennium Development Goals. The President assured me that the Millennium Development Goals feature prominently in the Government's overall strategy, which places special emphasis on infrastructure, education and health.

5. I also met with members of the diplomatic community, civil society representatives and leaders of the major political parties and visited the Special Court for Sierra Leone. The various stakeholders expressed appreciation for United Nations support and assistance, especially in the implementation of the Government's Agenda for Change. All the political parties encouraged the United Nations to remain engaged in consolidating peace in Sierra Leone. During my meeting with the United Nations country team, I was pleased to see that the integrated approach was being effectively operationalized by the United Nations family under the leadership of my Executive Representative.

6. While the country had clearly made important progress in consolidating peace and advancing a comprehensive development agenda, it was evident from my discussions with stakeholders that many challenges remain. Addressing youth unemployment, reinforcing weak democratic institutions, combating corruption and promoting national cohesion and unity are among the key challenges that require special attention, in particular as the country approaches the milestone elections in 2012.

Implementation of the joint communiqué

7. The implementation of the joint communiqué signed on 2 April continued during the reporting period. The Independent Review Panel, established pursuant to the joint communiqué signed between the main ruling All People's Congress (APC) and the opposition Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) to investigate the causes of the political violence in March 2009, submitted its report to President Koroma on 29 July. The Government is reviewing the Panel's report and is expected to issue a white paper in due course. The work of the Panel was supported with funding from the Peacebuilding Fund.

8. Other stipulations in the joint communiqué, including the strengthening of the country's democratic institutions, continued to be implemented. As part of the confidence-building measures implemented with support from the Peacebuilding Fund, repairs to SLPP headquarters, damaged during the political disturbances of March 2009, were completed.

9. In furtherance of the joint communiqué, and also with support from the Peacebuilding Fund, the All Political Parties Youth Association, which comprises the youth wings of the four main political parties — SLPP, APC, the Peoples' Movement for Democratic Change (PMDC) and the National Democratic Alliance — was reactivated. The Association has helped to promote political tolerance in several by-elections and is expected to play a similar role in the 2012 elections.

10. Efforts to enhance the political participation of women in Sierra Leone culminated in the organization of meetings by the women's wings of APC, SLPP and PMDC to develop gender policies and action plans. SLPP has already adopted such a policy, while the other two parties are finalizing theirs with support from UNIPSIL and the Political Parties Registration Commission, and assistance from the Peacebuilding Fund. The meetings provide a forum for discussions on the

attainment of a 30 per cent quota for women in elective office and those holding leadership positions in political parties and senior Government posts.

11. Notwithstanding the progress made in the implementation of the joint communiqué, the relationship between APC and SLPP remains strained and marked by a deeply rooted mistrust. On numerous occasions, my Executive Representative organized joint meetings with the major parties in an effort to improve their relationship. An important inter-party dialogue is planned before the end of the year.

12. As part of its conflict prevention and mitigation strategy, UNIPSIL arranged a high-level meeting between the Sierra Leone police and SLPP on 30 July. Various issues were discussed, including police recruitment, protection of party premises and prosecution of cases of political violence. Both sides agreed to put their previous difficulties behind them and continue to engage in dialogue. Furthermore, as envisaged under the joint communiqué, progress has been made towards the establishment of an independent police complaints committee, which will enhance public confidence in and ensure the accountability of the police.

Proposed inquest into the executions of 29 December 1992

13. On 28 May, the Government announced plans to hold an inquest into the executions on 29 December 1992, of a former Inspector-General of police and 27 others. The executions were carried out during the administration of the National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC), a military regime that overthrew the APC Government in April 1992.

14. Concerns were raised that if the inquest were to be held, it could involve some prominent members of SLPP, the main opposition party, who held leading positions in the NPRC administration. The Government strongly emphasized that the inquest would be conducted to establish facts about the executions and to bring closure to the affected families. Nevertheless, SLPP objected to the Government's plan, noting that, among other things, it violated the amnesty granted under the Lomé Peace Agreement of 1999. Some civil society organizations and the National Human Rights Commission also expressed concerns that the planned inquest could lead to demands for inquiries into similar executions carried out by previous administrations. Furthermore, the planned inquest generated strong ethnically motivated and inflammatory attacks in the local media targeting both the opposition and the Government.

15. Following consultations with international partners and other stakeholders, my Executive Representative relayed to the Government their concerns that the planned inquest might impede efforts to sustain the momentum for political reconciliation and national cohesion. Since then, the Government has not disclosed whether or not it intends to proceed with the inquest.

Other developments

16. On 27 April, Sierra Leone celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of its independence. In his speech, President Koroma stated that the bonds of unity were stronger than the issues that divided the country, irrespective of the political affiliation or the religious denomination of its citizenry.

17. On 3 June, President Koroma visited UNIPSIL headquarters and attended a meeting of the United Nations country team. During the meeting, the President

expressed appreciation for the collaboration between the United Nations and the Government to achieve development and stability in Sierra Leone. He reiterated his commitment to ensuring a change of attitude, in particular in the country's civil service.

18. By-elections for vacant parliamentary and local council seats were successfully conducted by the National Electoral Commission between March and June 2010. While most were held in a peaceful environment, a parliamentary by-election in Pujehun District was marked by tension and allegations that both SLPP and APC had resorted to the use of ex-combatants to intimidate the electorate. Also, the by-election results appeared to reinforce the perception of a deepening regional divide in Sierra Leone, with APC enjoying strong political support in the north and the west and SLPP in the south and the east. The results also indicate an apparent decline of PMDC, which has not won a election since 2008.

Preparations for the 2012 elections

19. In a letter addressed to my Executive Representative on 3 December 2009, the Minister of Finance and Economic Development requested technical and financial assistance from the United Nations for elections to be held in 2010, which will include presidential, parliamentary and local council elections.

20. In response to the Government's request, a joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-Department of Political Affairs electoral needs assessment mission visited Sierra Leone in February. Following consultations with representatives of the National Electoral Commission, PPRC, key ministers, the police, civil society and other stakeholders, the mission recommended providing technical and financial assistance to the Government for the 2012 elections. It also observed that the potential for violence in the elections was high and that several mitigating measures would be required. Accordingly, UNIPSIL has undertaken a conflict and risk mapping exercise, through which a number of interventions to mitigate those risks have been proposed.

21. Following the mission's report, and in consultation with national stakeholders and donors, UNDP prepared a draft document outlining the support to the National Electoral Commission, PPRC, the police and the judiciary. Discussions have commenced with international partners on the assistance required for the 2012 election.

B. Security developments

22. The overall security situation remained calm during the reporting period. In August, the Government appointed a new Inspector-General of Police and a new Chief of Defence for the Sierra Leone Armed Forces.

23. The Government continued to deploy armed forces troops in support of United Nations peacekeeping operations in Darfur. At the national level, the armed forces continued to assist the police in dealing with violent crimes through the invocation of the Military Assistance to Civil Power Act by President Koroma.

24. Also during the reporting period, Sierra Leone's security sector agencies, including the armed forces and the police, carried out a joint exercise with the

United States Coast Guard focusing on the identification and interdiction of ships and other vessels carrying out illegal activities in Sierra Leone's coastal waters.

25. The Yenga boundary dispute between Sierra Leone and Guinea remained unresolved. On 26 March, the armed forces addressed a letter of protest to the Guinean Chief of Defence Staff regarding an incursion into Sierra Leonean territory by Guinean soldiers. Nevertheless, the relationship between the two countries remained cordial and high-level visits between senior Government officials continued.

C. Socio-economic developments

26. The economic situation in Sierra Leone continued to be challenging, owing mainly to the global economic downturn. However, Government revenues, which are still very low, began to rise with the introduction of a goods and services tax in January 2010. Non-tax revenues from mining, fisheries and communications also saw a marginal increase. However, the budget deficit increased in 2010, owing mainly to increased spending on the development of infrastructure. The Government also embarked on a major investment programme in feeder roads to improve market access for rural agricultural producers.

27. On 25 March, President Koroma launched Sierra Leone's first Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative report, with the vision of ensuring that wealth from natural resources would serve as an engine for sustainable development and poverty eradication. He further stated that there was a need for transparent accounting of extractive industry revenues. SLPP stated that oil contracts in the country's nascent oil sector should be more transparent.

28. Also during the reporting period, major mining concessions with London Mining and African Minerals Limited were signed by the Government and ratified by Parliament. These concessions are meant to exploit iron ore deposits in northern Sierra Leone, believed to be some of the largest in the world. The African Minerals Limited contract is estimated to cover an iron ore deposit of 10.5 billion tons. The contracts have drawn criticism from a number of observers, including civil society organizations, which claim that they violate the country's mining and tax laws and offer excessive concessions to the mining companies involved.

29. The Government rejected the allegations and maintained that the contracts would generate high revenues, spurring the country's economic development and creating employment opportunities for many Sierra Leoneans. The discovery and exploitation of such vast mineral resources, if properly managed, could indeed create desperately needed employment opportunities, especially for the younger generation, and reduce the need for international donor assistance.

30. On 27 April, President Koroma launched a free health-care programme for lactating mothers, pregnant women and children under the age of five to address Sierra Leone's poor infant and maternal mortality rates. The programme was supported by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Aid and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes among which, for example, the World Health Organization provided blood banks and equipment to minimize transfusions of unsafe blood and implemented capacity-building programmes for health personnel.

III. Advancing peacebuilding

31. In March 2010, a delegation of the Peacebuilding Commission visited Sierra Leone and praised the progress made by the country since the end of the civil war. The delegation cited the experience of Sierra Leone as a successful example of multilateral peacebuilding. The delegation also noted that several significant challenges remained to be addressed before Sierra Leone could fully realize its long-term sustainable development aspirations. The Commission noted that continued international support remained vital for overcoming those final obstacles, in particular in preparation for the 2012 elections.

32. Since June 2009, the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission has aligned its activities with the Government's Agenda for Change, focusing on good governance and the rule of law, combating drug trafficking and addressing youth unemployment. Accordingly, a joint progress report on the implementation of the Government's Agenda for Change, prepared by the Government in full collaboration with its international partners and civil society, was submitted to the Peacebuilding Commission at its September session. The report was prepared following extensive consultations among and inputs from, various stakeholders, including the Government, donors, the United Nations and civil society.

33. The report indicates that while Sierra Leone is making steady progress in the implementation of the Agenda for Change, serious gaps and challenges remain, owing mainly to the lack of funding. It also reveals the need to address capacity constraints and the lack of coordination among various stakeholders, which are critical to ensuring the success of the Government's development strategy.

34. The Joint Vision for Sierra Leone of the United Nations Family was allocated almost $10 million from the "Delivering as one" fund. In coordination with the Government, the allocation was successfully channelled through the United Nations multi-donor trust fund for Sierra Leone into six programmes of the Joint Vision.

35. Regrettably, the trust fund has not attracted the level of support envisaged and the "Delivering as one" fund has therefore been essential in implementing the Joint Vision. The United Nations country team continues to follow up on options for mobilizing resources through the trust fund, but voluntary contributions from the donor community remain elusive. Apart from the allocation from the "Delivering as one" fund, only the Government of Canada has contributed to the trust fund to date.

IV. Support to democratic institutions

A. Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation

36. With the launch of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) on 15 June as an independent national broadcaster, United Nations Radio assets, including eight radio transmission sites and three broadcast studios, were transferred to the Corporation. The Government also provided a substantial amount of equipment for the new corporation. The integration of United Nations Radio staff into the new SLBC organizational structure is now complete. An $800,000 grant from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and an additional grant of $800,000

from the trust fund are being used to meet the technical and operational costs of the Corporation.

37. UNIPSIL continues to work very closely with SLBC to ensure that it is established on solid foundations, which will enable it to fulfil its role as an independent, professional and credible public broadcaster that is capable of sustaining itself.

B. Independent Media Commission

38. With UNIPSIL support, the Independent Media Commission is in the process of reviving the Guild of Editors as a forum for strengthening editorial capacity and improving professionalism. In discharging its media monitoring responsibilities, the Commission issued a statement on 9 July condemning inflammatory articles, with the potential to incite ethnic hatred and violence, in some local newspapers. The Commission emphasized the need for newspaper editors to adhere to its code of conduct. Technical and financial support for the Commission is envisaged in the election funding proposals being presented to international donors.

C. Decentralization

39. Progress in implementing the decentralization and devolution process remains slow. Almost six years after the decentralization reforms came into effect, only about 46 of 80 functions previously carried out by the central Government have been devolved to the local councils. Much remains to be done in the areas of capacity-building, infrastructure development and logistics support for the councils. At the same time, a Government fiscal transfer system has been set up and there has been a steady increase in grants transferred to local councils.

40. In June, the Government announced that District Officers would be reintroduced in 12 districts of the country. These officers will ensure effective chiefdom administration and governance and coordinate Government activities at the district level. District Officers have not been deployed to local councils administered by SLPP.

D. Parliament

41. The Parliament continued to perform its constitutional oversight functions and undertook field missions to inspect projects implemented by executive organs of the Government. Parliamentarians participated in the Open Government Initiative, a project funded by UNDP that provides constituents an opportunity to interact and raise concerns with parliamentarians. Parliament also passed legislation in a number of areas, including the regulation of small arms and telecommunications.

42. In August, the Parliament and the country's development partners established a parliamentary assistance coordination office to coordinate capacity-building activities. A tentative agreement was reached with the Government on funding for key parliamentary service personnel in the 2011 national budget as a first step towards establishing the eight administrative departments called for in the 2007 Parliamentary Service Act.

E. Political Parties Registration Commission

43. The Political Parties Registration Commission played an important role in monitoring the implementation of the joint communiqué signed on 2 April. With funding support from the Department for International Development, as well as strong support from the Government, the Commission was restructured during the reporting period, enabling it to recruit its own staff for the first time.

44. Capacity-building programmes for the restructured Commission were initiated and a review of its strategic plan commenced. However, a Chair of the Commission has yet to be appointed by the Government. The appointment is essential in that it will enable the Commission to fully undertake its responsibilities of monitoring the conduct of political parties and carrying out its mediation functions.

F. National Electoral Commission

45. During the reporting period, President Koroma reappointed Ms. Christiana Thorpe as Chair of the National Electoral Commission. SLPP objected to that reappointment on the grounds that they were not sufficiently consulted, and stated that under parliamentary procedures, the reappointment could not be approved because Ms. Thorpe was involved in litigation over the nullification of votes during the 2007 elections. However, the appointment was ratified by Parliament. In view of such challenges, and their potential impact on the work of the Commission and on preparations for the 2012 elections, UNIPSIL has engaged the opposition party and the Commission in efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution and agree on a way forward.

46. In May, the Commission finalized its 2011-2014 strategic plan, which covers a number of activities, including preparations for the 2012 elections, the strengthening of the Commission's infrastructure and improved engagement and coordination with electoral stakeholders. With regard to electoral law reforms, the Commission, in collaboration with PPRC and UNDP, organized a workshop on 15 June, where such issues as eligibility requirements for candidates, forfeiture of parliamentary seats, voter registration, voting procedures and the certification of election results were discussed. The workshop's recommendations will be submitted to the Attorney-General, the Minister of Justice and the Law Reform Commission for further consideration.

V. Human rights

A. National Human Rights Commission

47. On 3 August, the National Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone presented its third annual report to President Koroma. The report included recommendations on the administration of justice, children's and women's rights, mining and freedom of the press. The Commission continued to play a lead role in the protection of women's rights, the constitutional review process and the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. However, it continued to face challenges and a funding gap in the

implementation of its strategic plan. In particular, logistics constraints for its regional offices require urgent attention.

48. UNIPSIL continued its capacity-building support and provision of technical assistance and advice to the National Human Rights Commission, Government institutions, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. In collaboration with the United Nations Office for West Africa, Government ministries were trained on a rights-based approach to implement the Agenda for Change and the United Nations Joint Vision strategy.

49. UNIPSIL supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in finalizing the drafting of the common core document, which was adopted by the Government during the period under review. That document will enable the Government to meet its reporting obligations under international human rights treaties.

50. From 26 to 30 July, a team from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights visited Freetown. The purpose of the visit was to review the requirements of UNIPSIL for its human rights work and to enhance coordination, taking into account the integrated nature of the presence and mandate of the United Nations in Sierra Leone.

B. Implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

51. Following the conclusion of a reparations project for victims of the conflict, implemented with financial assistance from the Peacebuilding Fund, the National Commission for Social Action launched a skills training project for female war victims, which was supported by the United Nations Development Fund for Women. The project will provide skills training for 650 survivors of sexual violence that occurred during the war and microgrants for livelihood-generating activities.

52. However, funding shortfalls continue to affect the implementation of the reparations programme. A Victims Trust Fund established in December 2009 has so far, attracted only $25,000, which is being used to provide emergency medical support to victims. A project document has been drafted for a second allocation from the Peacebuilding Fund.

VI. Gender issues

53. On 8 June, President Koroma launched Sierra Leone's five-year national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008). The plan consists of five pillars: participation, prevention, prosecution, protection and promotion.

54. In his remarks of 27 May commemorating International Women's Day, President Koroma expressed his commitment to the 30 per cent quota for women in elective office and those holding positions in other governance institutions. He also apologized to women for the suffering inflicted on them during the conflict, as recommended by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

55. A number of challenges in the promotion and protection of gender rights in Sierra Leone remain, including combating sexual and gender-based violence. These challenges are compounded by a lack of capacity in State institutions, high levels of illiteracy, especially in rural communities, and certain cultural practices.

VII. Special Court for Sierra Leone

A. Trial of Charles Taylor

56. The trial of former Liberian President Charles Taylor continued at the Special Court for Sierra Leone at The Hague. Thus far, 18 witnesses have testified on behalf of Mr. Taylor since he opened his defence in July 2009. The Trial Chamber is expected to render a judgement on merits in June 2011. A sentencing judgement, if applicable, will be delivered approximately six to eight weeks later, followed by appeals proceedings. Simultaneously, with the trial, the Special Court has initiated a drawdown of its staff as judicial milestones are reached.

B. Residual special court

57. The Government and the Management Committee of the Special Court have reached agreement on the establishment of a residual special court, which will be based in the Netherlands and begin functioning upon closure of the Special Court. The Parliament of Sierra Leone is expected to ratify the agreement in the near future.

58. The residual special court will be mandated to try the only remaining indictee still at large, Johnny Paul Koroma, if the case is not transferred to a national jurisdiction under rule 11 bis of the Court's Rules of Procedure and Evidence. It will maintain the archives of the Special Court; provide protection to witnesses and victims; respond to requests for evidence and claims for compensation by national prosecuting authorities; supervise the enforcement of sentences, and review convictions and acquittals.

VIII. Regional cooperation

59. Regional cooperation efforts continued during the reporting period. On 17 August, at a summit of Mano River Union Heads of State, held in Conakry, the interim President of Guinea, General Sekouba Konate, briefed the members on developments surrounding his country's elections and the run-off election scheduled for 19 September 2010.

60. The visiting Presidents also had joint meetings with a number of stakeholders, including ambassadors to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Prime Minister of Guinea and the two presidential candidates in the run-off election, whom they urged to continue to work to maintain law and order throughout the transition process.

61. An estimated 12,971 Guinean nationals in Sierra Leone voted in the 27 June elections, which were conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner. The National

Electoral Commission, the police and UNIPSIL provided technical and logistical support for the elections.

62. On 14 July, President Koroma handed over 18 acres of land around Lungi International Airport to ECOWAS for the establishment of a logistics depot and transit facility to be used for ECOWAS peace support operations. Also during the reporting period, the Sierra Leone Armed Forces participated in a multinational training exercise organized by ECOWAS under its Standby Force arrangements.

63. On 12 April, President Koroma received an ECOWAS delegation led by the Commission's Vice President which pledged its support for the implementation of the President's Agenda for Change, including $2 million for the implementation of some infrastructural projects.

IX. Main risks

A. Corruption

64. During the reporting period, the trial of the former Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources on charges of alleged corruption continued. On 22 July, President Koroma appointed Joseph Kamara, the Deputy Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, as the new Commissioner of the Anti-Corruption Commission. Mr. Kamara's appointment is subject to parliamentary approval.

65. On 6 July, the Acting Commissioner, Morlai Buya-Kamara, presented President Koroma with the Commission's 2009 annual report, which highlighted the Commission's achievements, which included the recovery of 2.8 billion leones; 11 criminal convictions; the construction of regional offices in Bo and Makeni; and the development of a partnership with civil society to monitor the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

66. Since the passing of the Anti-Corruption Act in 2008, the number of cases investigated by the Commission increased from 86 in 2008 to 122 in 2009 and to 117 in the first seven months of 2010. Moreover, five cases were prosecuted in 2008, nine in 2009 and four in the first seven months of 2010.

B. Illicit drugs

67. During the period under review, the Sierra Leone Joint Drug Interdiction Task Force was reconstituted as the Transnational Crime Unit. The establishment of the unit is in line with the West Africa Coast Initiative, the objective of which is to implement the ECOWAS regional action plan to address the growing problem of illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa. Similar units will be established in Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau and will closely coordinate their activities to fight drug trafficking and organized crime in West Africa.

68. On 12 August, the Unit destroyed $1 million worth of cocaine, as well as 600 kilograms of marijuana. Numerous donors are providing funding and supporting capacity-building programmes for the Unit, such as Austria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States of America.

69. Substantial quantities of marijuana were impounded by the police during the reporting period. The existence of large marijuana farms in some districts continued to pose serious challenges for law enforcement authorities and underscored the regional dimensions of the problem. It also undermined Government efforts to promote local food security initiatives. The Government of Ireland has agreed to provide funding for the eradication of those farms.

C. Youth unemployment

70. Immense challenges remain in generating employment for young people, in particular in the current economic climate. An estimated 800,000 young people are unemployed, employed without remuneration or underemployed. A significant reversal of this situation will require increased international investment. Foreign investment in the mining and agricultural sectors is promising but has yet to generate large-scale employment for young people.

71. A chair has been appointed for the newly established National Youth Commission, which aims to initiate youth development programmes in collaboration with relevant governmental and non-governmental bodies. Renovation of its offices in Freetown and the identification of sites for regional offices are under way.

72. A three-year, $20 million project was initiated with World Bank funding and will target 18,000 young people to develop business and employment opportunities through apprenticeship schemes in the formal and informal sectors, business development support and other skills. Also under the project, about 30,000 young people will be employed in public works schemes to rehabilitate infrastructure vital to economic development.

X. Progress on the integration process

73. UNIPSIL and the United Nations country team in Sierra Leone continue to work together to integrate the political and developmental mandates of the mission. The yearly retreat of the country team and UNIPSIL will be held in the coming weeks to continue to implement the various elements of the United Nations Joint Vision, in accordance with the priorities and mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

XI. Observations and recommendations

74. Considerable progress has been made in Sierra Leone in consolidating peacebuilding and achieving national reconciliation. However, there is a need to ensure that the gains made in the peacebuilding process are not reversed. Endemic unemployment among young people is a challenge to the stability of the country. In addition, sustaining efforts at combating corruption is crucial. In that regard, I urge the Government to work towards ensuring that adequate resources are provided to support the efforts of the Anti-Corruption Commission.

75. The recently concluded mining agreements give Sierra Leone hope for its future and the promise of financial self-sufficiency in the coming years. I am encouraged by the Government's efforts to work towards attaining the standards

established by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. However, in proceeding with the Government's plans to fully realize the benefits the country could gain from its natural resources, and in accordance with the country's laws, I urge a cautious approach in the implementation of arrangements for the exploitation of these resources. In that regard, the United Nations stands ready to provide the necessary assistance to the Government.

76. In the face of the global financial crisis, the challenge of securing significant funding has made the implementation of President Koroma's Agenda for Change extremely difficult. In need of support is the multi-donor trust fund for the implementation of the Joint Vision strategy, which is aligned with the Agenda for Change. The absence of funds for the implementation of the Agenda for Change and the Joint Vision has affected the Government's plans to promote more robust political and socio-economic development initiatives. In performing its core functions, I urge the Peacebuilding Commission to take the lead in helping to mobilize the necessary resources.

77. I commend President Koroma on the commitment of his Government to promote the rights of women and girls and launch the national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008). However, resources will be required to strengthen Family Support Unit offices located in police stations around the country, and related State institutions to enable them to adequately address sexual and gender-based violence. I also commend President Koroma for establishing a free health-care programme for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under the age of 5, which will have a positive impact on efforts to address infant and maternal mortality in Sierra Leone.

78. The 2012 elections will be an important milestone in progressing towards the consolidation of democracy in Sierra Leone and a critical test for the country's electoral institutions, political leadership and political parties. In that regard, while the Government, political parties, national institutions and, indeed, the people of Sierra Leone will take the primary responsibility for the peaceful conduct and outcome of the elections, the international community would also be expected to play an important supportive role.

79. As we approach the 2012 elections, I call on the political parties, as major stakeholders, to continue to engage in dialogue and resolve their differences in the spirit of the joint communiqué of 2 April. I also urge the parties to adhere to the code of conduct of the Political Parties Registration Commission and work closely with the National Electoral Commission on arrangements for the 2012 elections.

80. I urge the Government to give priority consideration to accelerating the promotion of national cohesion and reconciliation. I also urge the Government to address the concerns of the country's stakeholders regarding the need for equal availability of opportunities to all citizens irrespective of ethnic or political affiliations. The announcement by the Government that it would hold an inquest into the executions of 29 December 1992 could have a negative impact on the peace consolidation process and undermine the balance established in the 1999 Lomé Peace Agreement.

81. The developments in Guinea could have an impact on the Mano River Union countries of the subregion. At the same time, achievements in Sierra Leone must be complemented by parallel efforts to promote stability and address common

challenges in the Mano River Union countries. In that regard, I urge Sierra Leone's development partners to work closely with the Union.

82. Given the need for continued assistance to Sierra Leone in consolidating peace; providing support for the 2012 elections; creating conditions conducive to national reconciliation; advancing good governance reforms; combating corruption, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime; addressing youth unemployment; and mobilizing international donor support, in coordination with the Peacebuilding Commission, I recommend that the mandate of UNIPSIL be renewed for an additional one-year period. In the coming year, UNIPSIL will continue to implement its mandate within the framework of the Joint Vision and the priorities outlined in its previous mandate, with a particular focus on supporting the political and peace consolidation processes as the country prepares for the 2012 elections.

83. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to President Koroma and the Government of Sierra Leone for their support in enabling UNIPSIL to carry out its mandate. I would also like to express my gratitude to the staff of UNIPSIL and the United Nations system in Sierra Leone for their work in promoting peace and security in Sierra Leone under the able leadership of my Executive Representative, Michael von der Schulenburg. My sincere appreciation also goes to the invaluable contributions of Sierra Leone's international development partners, the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

United Nations S/2010/472

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 7 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Let me begin by extending my sincere appreciation to you for your continued support in Nepal's peace process.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter signed by my Prime Minister Right Honourable Madhav Kumar Nepal with regard to the request of the Government of Nepal for the extension of the term of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) for the next four months from 15 September 2010 as reflected in the letter (see annex).

Let me reiterate once again the firm commitment of the Government of Nepal towards the peace process and taking the country from transition to a lasting peace, stability and development.

(*Signed*) Gyan Chandra **Acharya**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-53300 (E) 140910

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the hour to inform you about the current status of the peace process in Nepal and seek the understanding of the United Nations in taking forward the peace process to its meaningful conclusion.

The Government of Nepal appreciates the valuable support the United Nations has provided to the peace process, especially in carrying out its responsibilities in support of the fulfilment of several mandates. In particular, I would like to express our appreciation for the positive role it played in monitoring the ceasefire following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, supporting the country's Election Commission for Constituent Assembly elections, including through the observers as well as monitoring of arms and supervision of former Maoist combatants in the cantonments.

With the election of the Constituent Assembly, adoption of the Interim Constitution and formation of the Special Committee and declaration of the Republic, the situation in Nepal has evolved substantially over the years. As such, many of the tasks of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) coming from its original mandates have been either redundant or overtaken by events.

The Special Committee has been duly formed as a consensus body as per the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007, the supreme legal document of the country agreed and approved by all the parties, which has incorporated in itself the Comprehensive Peace Accord and the Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies. With the formation of the Special Committee, which has representation of all major political parties, there are no more both sides as such in the country. It will be recalled that the Comprehensive Peace Accord categorically states that:

> "10.5 The concept and situation of 'two parties' as mentioned in this Agreement shall ipso facto cease to exist after the constitution of the Interim Legislature-Parliament. Thereafter, the obligation to implement, or cause to be implemented, all responsibilities mentioned in this Agreement shall be as provided by the Interim Council of Ministers. It shall be the duty and responsibility of all political parties to extend cooperation in the observance and implementation of this Agreement."

Since the issue of combatants is of great importance to the culmination of the peace process, the Constitution provides a specific role for the Special Committee to look into the issue of combatants comprehensively and decide on its future. The task of integration and rehabilitation within 16 weeks would be duly taken over by the Special Committee, once that is agreed. The Government had already prepared an action plan with benchmarks for the completion of the task of integration and rehabilitation within 16 weeks, which was subsequently reformulated to be completed within even 60 days. Therefore, our understanding is that once there is a mutual understanding among all major political parties, there is no reason why the process cannot be effectively started and substantially taken care of within 60 days.

Similarly, the Nepal Army, being a national army, has been working under the democratic control as per the provisions stipulated in the Constitution. There are

specific constitutional and legal provisions for control, mobilization and management of the Nepal Army. As per the constitutional provisions, there is a detailed action plan, prepared by the cabinet committee under the Defence Minister for the democratization of the Nepal Army, which has already been submitted to the cabinet for its consideration.

It is for these reasons that we would like to see that the mandate of UNMIN focuses itself on the monitoring of management of the Maoist combatants and their arms until the Special Committee takes responsibility of this task. We wish, therefore, to seek the extension of the term of UNMIN to do the above-mentioned task for the next four months from 15 September 2010.

I am sure that you will give due consideration to the views of the Government of Nepal.

(*Signed*) Madhav Kumar **Nepal**

United Nations S/2010/473

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 9 September 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 9 September 2010 from the Chairman of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal "Prachanda" (see annex), in which he requested, on behalf of his party, the extension of the current mandate of the United Nations Mission in Nepal by another six months from 15 September 2010.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

10-53306 (E) 140910

Please recycle

Annex

Letter dated 9 September 2010 from the Chairman of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) addressed to the Secretary-General

1. First of all, it is apparent that the UNMIN has been accomplishing its role from the beginning of the peace process to now within the mandate assigned to it. Our party, the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), appreciates UNMIN's role and thinks that it is necessary until the successful conclusion of the peace process.

2. The letter that Madhav Kumar Nepal, the Prime Minister of the caretaker Government of Nepal, had written on 6 September 2010 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations has seriously drawn our attention. The part of the said letter: "It is for these reasons that we would like to see that the mandate of UNMIN focuses itself on the monitoring of management of the Maoist combatants and their arms until the Special Committee takes responsibility of this task. We wish, therefore, to seek the extension of the term of UNMIN to do the above-mentioned task for the next four months from 15 September 2010" means that the role of UNMIN has been limited to monitor the Maoist Army only by bringing to an end its role of monitoring both Nepali Army and Maoist Army. It is a direct violation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, Interim Constitution and the entire agreements reached in the past regarding the peace process. There has not been any kind of agreement of the aforesaid type with the present caretaker Prime Minister. Our party seriously disagrees with that letter.

3. In the peace process of Nepal, there is a section of elements which are always against peace, constitution and agreement. This section has been making ill-efforts to defame UNMIN and bring its role in an unnecessary debate. We strongly urge that Government should not fall under the influence of those elements.

4. Our party thinks that the previous mandate of UNMIN must be continued until the peace process reaches its conclusion. We are cautious that there should not be any dispute between Nepali Army and the Maoist Army combatant. We are ready to resolve the disputes through mutual understanding.

5. Our party demands that the tenure of UNMIN should be extended for six months from 15 September 2010.

(*Signed*) Pushpa Kamal **Dahal** "Prachanda"
Chairman
Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

United Nations S/2010/474

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 14 September 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to two separate letters dated 14 September 2010 from His Excellency Mr. Madhav Kumar Nepal, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal (see annex I, enclosure), and the Chairman of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal "Prachanda" (see annex II), in which they request the extension of the current mandate of the United Nations Mission in Nepal by four months from 15 September 2010.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annexes to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

10-53312 (E) 140910

Please recycle

Annex I

Letter dated 14 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 14 September 2010 (see enclosure) signed by my Prime Minister Right Honourable Madhav Kumar Nepal with regard to the request of the Government of Nepal for the extension of the term of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) for the next four months from 15 September 2010 as reflected in the letter. Further, I have the honour to request that this letter be put before the Security Council with utmost urgency.

(*Signed*) Gyan Chandra **Acharya**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

I have the honour to refer to my earlier letter of 6 September 2010 (see S/2010/472) regarding the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) and the current status of the peace process in Nepal. As you are kindly aware, the Government of Nepal has been actively engaged in taking forward the peace process to its meaningful conclusion.

I am pleased to inform you that, in pursuance of the continuing efforts of the Government to reach some common acceptable understanding with the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) on matters directly related to the peace process, we have been able to reach understanding on some core issues of our peace process. In this new light, I wish to request the renewal of the current mandate of UNMIN for four months from 15 September 2010. Furthermore, as per the understanding with the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), this will be the final extension of the mandate.

The Government of Nepal sincerely hopes that with the honest efforts from all sides, it will be possible to take the ongoing peace process of Nepal to a fruitful conclusion within that period. We in Nepal encourage UNMIN to play a positive role in the process ahead.

I am sure that you will give due consideration to the views of the Government of Nepal.

(*Signed*) Madhav Kumar **Nepal**

Annex II

Letter dated 14 September 2010 from the Chairman of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to my earlier letter of 6 September 2010 (see S/2010/473) regarding the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN). I wish to request again the renewal of the current mandate of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) for four months from 15 September 2010

In this regard, I am also pleased to inform you that, in pursuance of our continuing efforts to reach some common acceptable understanding with the Government of Nepal on matters directly related to the peace process, we have been able to reach some understandings.

I would like to reiterate the commitment of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) to taking forward the peace process to its meaningful conclusion. Our party sincerely hopes that with the honest efforts from all sides, it will be possible to take the ongoing peace process of Nepal to a fruitful conclusion within that period.

I am sure that you will give due consideration to the views of our party.

(*Signed*) Pushpa Kamal **Dahal** "Prachanda"
Chairman

United Nations S/2010/475

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2010

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and statements by its President concerning the situation in Liberia and the subregion, in particular its resolutions 1885 (2009), 1836 (2008), 1626 (2005), and 1509 (2003),

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report of 11 August 2010 (S/2010/429) and taking note of its recommendations,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Liberia to further national reconciliation and economic recovery, and to combat corruption and promote efficiency and good governance, in particular steps taken with regard to strengthening Government control over natural resources and to address the important issue of land reform,

Taking note of the final report and recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which is an important opportunity for the people of Liberia to move the national reconciliation agenda forward and engage in a constructive national dialogue on the root causes of the Liberian conflict,

Recognizing that lasting stability in Liberia and the subregion will require well-functioning and sustainable government institutions, including security and rule of law sectors,

Recalling the benchmarks for the drawdown phase of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), including core benchmarks on the Liberia National Police and the national security strategy, welcoming the progress achieved, and noting with concern those areas where progress is still slow,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's recommendation to deploy a technical assessment mission to Liberia after the elections that will focus on ongoing preparations for the handover of security responsibilities from UNMIL to the national authorities and recommending timelines for the further reduction of UNMIL's military component,

Welcoming the Government of Liberia's request for Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) engagement on security sector reform, rule of law and national reconciliation,

Recognizing the significant challenges that remain across all sectors, including continuing problems with violent crime,

Please recycle

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including UNMIL, under close review and reiterating the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Expressing its appreciation for the continuing support of the international community, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the African Union (AU),

Noting with concern the threats to subregional stability, including to Liberia, in particular posed by drug trafficking, organized crime, and illicit arms,

Commending the work of UNMIL, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for its continuing and significant contribution to maintaining peace and stability in Liberia, and noting with satisfaction the close cooperation between UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), as well as the neighbouring Governments, in coordinating security activities in the border areas in the subregion,

Noting that UNMIL has completed the third stage of its drawdown as recommended by the Secretary-General in his special report of 10 June 2009 (S/2009/299), and welcoming that the planning process to transfer security responsibilities from UNMIL to national authorities has been initiated,

Noting with concern the delays in preparation for the October 2011 general presidential and legislative elections, and stressing that the responsibility for the preparation and conduct of the elections rests with the Liberian authorities, with the support of the international community,

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009) on women, peace, and security, condemning the continuing sexual violence, welcoming the continuing efforts of UNMIL and the Government of Liberia to promote and protect the rights of civilians, in particular women and children, recognizing the challenges that remain in addressing the serious issues of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and calling on Member States to increase support to the Government in its efforts,

Welcoming the efforts to establish the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, and noting the role a fully functioning Human Rights Commission could play as a key publicly accessible human rights institution and as a mechanism to monitor and follow-up on the implementation of recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission,

Reiterating the continuing need for UNMIL's support for the security of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, subject to periodic review as the Court's work progresses,

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) shall be extended until 30 September 2011;

2. *Authorizes* UNMIL to assist the Liberian Government, as requested, with the 2011 general presidential and legislative elections, by providing logistical

support, particularly to facilitate access to remote areas, coordinating international electoral assistance, and supporting Liberian institutions and political parties in creating an atmosphere conducive to the conduct of peaceful elections;

3. *Calls upon* Liberian authorities to ensure that any outstanding issues regarding the electoral framework are finalized to facilitate adequate preparations for the elections;

4. *Further* endorses the Secretary-General's recommendation that the conduct of free, fair, and peaceful elections be a core benchmark for UNMIL's future drawdown;

5. *Encourages* UNMIL and the Government of Liberia to continue to make progress in the transition planning process, especially towards conducting a comprehensive situational assessment and identifying critical gaps that need to be filled in order to facilitate a successful transition, and requests that the Secretary-General draw up, in coordination with the Government of Liberia, a joint transition plan on the transfer of responsibility for internal security from UNMIL to the appropriate national authorities and brief regularly on its progress and if applicable its implementation;

6. *Reaffirms* its intention to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy troops, as may be needed, between UNMIL and UNOCI on a temporary basis in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1609 (2005) and calls on troop-contributing countries to support the efforts of the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. *Emphasizes* the need for coherence between, and integration of, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and development to achieve an effective response to post-conflict situations, requests that the Secretary-General coordinate and collaborate with the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and encourages the PBC, following close consultation with the Government of Liberia, to report on the findings of its recent mission and its recommendations on how it can best accelerate progress first and foremost on security sector reform, rule of law, and national reconciliation;

8. *Underscores* the importance that the military concept of operations and rules of engagement be regularly updated and be fully in line with the provisions of this resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries;

9. *Further* requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor progress on core benchmarks, in particular on preparations for the 2011 elections, and on building the capability of the Liberia National Police, and in that regard, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that UNMIL's police component has the required specialized expertise, including civilian expertise, in accordance with its mandate, and further requests a revision of current benchmarks to include transition benchmarks, and to report regularly on that progress to the Security Council;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of Liberia, in coordination with UNMIL, the United Nations country team and international partners to redouble efforts to develop national security and rule of law institutions that are fully and independently operational, and to this end encourages coordinated progress on the implementation of all Security and Justice Development Plans;

11. *Further* requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed of the situation on the ground as Liberia enters this next critical phase, and to provide by 15 February 2011 a midterm report and by 15 August 2011 a report on the issues addressed in paragraphs 2, 5, and 9;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2010/476

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2010

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions in particular 1921 (2010), and the statement of its President of 5 May 2009 (S/PRST/2009/12),

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Nepal and its ownership of the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements,

Recalling the signing on 21 November 2006 by the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and the stated commitment of both parties to find a permanent and sustainable peace,

Acknowledging the strong desire of the Nepalese people for peace and the restoration of democracy and the importance in this respect of the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements by the relevant parties,

Expressing its continued readiness to support the peace process in Nepal in the timely and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, in particular the 25 June 2008 Agreement, as requested by the Government of Nepal,

Noting that the deadline for the promulgation of the new democratic constitution of Nepal has been extended to 28 May 2011,

Expressing concern at the recent tensions in Nepal,

Calling on all sides to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiation and *noting* in this regard the agreement between the caretaker Government of Nepal and the political parties reached on 13 September 2010 namely (i) documents prepared in the Special Committee will be finalized soon with an understanding to forge ahead the peace process and the agreed documents will be implemented; (ii) the combatants of the Maoist army will be brought under the Special Committee and their total profile will be submitted to the Special Committee without delay; (iii) the remaining tasks of the peace process will be started from 17 September 2010 and will be completed by 14 January 2011; and (iv) the wish of the parties that the tenure of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) shall be extended for four months as the last extension,

10-53519 (E) 150910

Please recycle

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 2 September 2010 on UNMIN (S/2010/453),

Recalling the completion of two phases of the verification process, welcoming continuing assistance with the monitoring of the management of arms and armed personnel of both sides in accordance with resolution 1740 (2007) and in line with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, noting the importance of a durable long-term solution and the need to address outstanding issues, including agreeing the modalities for the conclusion of UNMIN's presence in Nepal, without further delay,

Welcoming the completion of the discharge process for disqualified Maoist army personnel as agreed in the 16 December 2009 action plan for the discharge and rehabilitation of Maoist army personnel disqualified as minors agreed between the Government of Nepal, the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) and the United Nations, and calling upon all parties to continue implementing this action plan, with the appropriate monitoring and reporting activities, in accordance with resolutions 1612 (2005), and 1882 (2009),

Recalling that with the successful holding of the Constituent Assembly elections, some of the elements of the mandate of UNMIN as set out in resolution 1740 (2007) have already been accomplished,

Taking note of the letters to the Secretary-General of 14 September from the caretaker Government of Nepal (S/2010/474) and the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), which request a final extension of the mandate of UNMIN until 15 January 2011,

Recognizing the need to pay special attention to the needs and the role of women, children and traditionally marginalized groups in the peace process, as mentioned in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and resolution 1325 (2000),

Recognizing the need to address impunity and to promote and protect human rights, and to strengthen the capacity of independent national human rights institutions in accordance with international principles,

Recognizing that civil society can play an important role in democratic transition and conflict prevention,

Expressing appreciation for the contribution of the Secretary-General's Representative and the efforts of her team in UNMIN, and the United Nations Country Team, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights which is monitoring human rights at the request of the Government of Nepal, and stressing the need for coordination and complementarity of efforts between the mission and all the United Nations actors in the mission area, particularly in order to ensure continuity, as the mandate comes to an end,

1. *Decides* in line with the request from the Government of Nepal to renew the mandate of UNMIN as established under resolution 1740 (2007) until 15 January 2011, taking into account the completion of some elements of the mandate and the ongoing work on the monitoring of the management of arms and armed personnel in line with the 25 June 2008 Agreement among the political parties, which will support the completion of the peace process;

2. *Decides further*, in line with the request from the Government of Nepal that UNMIN's mandate will terminate on 15 January 2011 after which date UNMIN will leave Nepal;

3. *Calls upon* all parties to take full advantage of the expertise and readiness of UNMIN, within its mandate, to support the peace process to facilitate the completion of outstanding aspects of UNMIN's mandate by 15 January 2011;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Nepal and the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) to implement both the agreement reached on 13 September 2010 as well as a timetabled action plan with clear benchmarks for the integration and rehabilitation of Maoist army personnel, with the support of the Special Committee for the supervision, integration and rehabilitation of Maoist army personnel, and its Technical Committee;

5. *Calls upon* all political parties in Nepal to expedite the peace process, and to work together in a spirit of cooperation, consensus and compromise in order to continue the transition to a durable long-term solution to enable the country to move to a peaceful, democratic and more prosperous future;

6. *Requests* the parties in Nepal to take the necessary steps to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of UNMIN and associated personnel in executing the tasks defined in the mandate;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by 15 October, following high-level discussions between the UN and the caretaker Government of Nepal and the political parties, on the implementation of the 13 September agreement between the caretaker Government of Nepal and the political parties;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2010/477

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2010

Original: English

Identical letters dated 14 September 2010 from the representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to inform you of a series of incidents in southern Israel and the Gaza Strip that endanger the peace and stability of the region. Yesterday morning, 13 September 2010, two Qassam rockets were fired from the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip towards Israel. The rockets, which landed in the Sha'ar Hanegev region, forced civilians to seek emergency shelter as the attacks intentionally targeted civilian areas.

These latest incidents are only the latest in a series of attacks carried out by Hamas. On 10 September 2010 and 12 September 2010, rockets fired from the Gaza Strip exploded near a children's day-care centre and agricultural infrastructure, respectively.

It appears that Hamas and other radical organizations utilize such violence in order to derail direct peace negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians that aim to forge a permanent and lasting agreement. As such, these attacks must be met with the firmest possible condemnation. Furthermore, in response to Hamas' dangerous actions, Israel will exercise its right of self-defence and will take all necessary measures to protect its citizens.

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Meron **Reuben**
Ambassador

10-53596 (E) 170910

Please recycle

United Nations S/2010/478

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 13 September 2010 from the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Commission of the African Union, I have the honour to transmit herewith Assembly Decision AU/Dec.296(XV) (see annex) adopted at the fifteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State of the African Union (AU), held on 27 July 2010, in Kampala, on the progress report of the second ministerial meeting on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). I wish in particular to draw your attention to paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this decision (see annex).

I wish to underscore the point that millions of children, women and men on our continent have been victims of unimaginable atrocities that shock the conscience of humanity. Without doubt therefore, there is need to combat impunity and promote democracy, the rule of law and good governance throughout the continent, as enunciated in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which characterizes such crimes as unacceptable to AU member States, and as a sufficient legal basis for intervention by the Union in a member State, without the consent of the concerned State.

The AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) and the Assembly of the African Union have consistently noted with regret that the indictment of President Omar Hassan El Bashir of the Sudan for alleged crimes came at a critical juncture in the process to promote lasting peace, reconciliation and democratic governance in the Sudan. In making the request for the Security Council to make use of its powers under article 16 of the Rome Statute to defer the proceedings against him, the AU is in no way condoning impunity. There is no doubt, as stressed by the Assembly and the PSC in the Decision, and on a number of occasions, that, in order to achieve lasting peace and reconciliation in Darfur, it is imperative to uphold the principles of accountability and bring to justice the perpetrators of gross human rights violations in that region. At the same time, the African Union continues to underscore that it is equally important to ensure that the search for justice is pursued in a way that does not impede or jeopardize efforts aimed at promoting lasting peace.

Furthermore, as you are aware, the processes under way in the Sudan are too critical to the future of the country and the stability of the region and the continent as a whole to be allowed to fail. The AU has thus developed a holistic approach to the situation in the Sudan, which is shared by the United Nations and many of its

Please recycle

partners, and continues to underscore the primary responsibility of the Security Council for international peace and security. I therefore wish to express the appreciation of the African Union for the positive consideration of this Decision of the African Union, and the concrete steps that the Security Council would take, under your able leadership, towards addressing this matter.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tete **Antonio**
Permanent Observer

Annex to the letter dated 13 September 2010 from the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and French]

DECISION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION ASSEMBLY/AU/DEC.270(XIV) ON THE SECOND MINISTERIAL MEETING ON THE ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)

Doc. Assembly/AU/10(XV)

The Assembly,

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Progress Report of the Commission on the Implementation of Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.270(XIV) adopted by the Fourteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the Second Ministerial Meeting on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and all comments and observations made by Member States and **ENDORSES** the recommendations contained therein;

2. **REITERATES** its commitment to fight impunity in conformity with the provisions of Article 4 (h) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

3. **RECALLS** the African Union (AU) position expressed through the Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.270(XIV);

4. **EXPRESSES** its disappointment that the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has not acted upon the request by the African Union to defer the proceedings initiated against President Omar Hassan El-Bashir of the Republic of the Sudan in accordance with Article 16 of the Rome Statute of ICC which allows the UNSC to defer cases for one (1) year and **REITERATES** its request in this regard;

5. **REITERATES** its Decision that AU Member States shall not cooperate with the ICC in the arrest and surrender of President El-Bashir of the Sudan;

6. **REQUESTS** Member States to balance, where applicable, their obligations to the AU with their obligations to the ICC;

7. **URGES** all Member States to speak with one voice to ensure that the proposed amendment to Article 16 of the Rome Statute which would allow the United Nations General Assembly to take over the power of the UNSC to defer cases for one (1) year in cases where the UNSC has failed to take a decision within a specified time frame is adopted;

Adopted by the Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union on 27 July 2010 in Kampala, Uganda

8. **DECIDES** to reject for now, the request by ICC to open a Liaison Office to the AU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and **REQUESTS** the Commission to inform the ICC accordingly;

9. **EXPRESSES CONCERN** over the conduct of the ICC prosecutor, Mr. Morano Ocampo who has been making egregiously unacceptable, rude and condescending statements on the case of President Omar Hassan El-Bashir of the Sudan and other situations in Africa;

10. **REQUESTS** the Commission to report regularly on the implementation of this decision.

Adopted by the Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union on 27 July 2010 in Kampala, Uganda

United Nations A/65/371–S/2010/479

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2010
English
Original: Russian

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Items 38 and 108 of the provisional agenda*

The situation in Afghanistan

International drug control

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 13 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a Joint Statement by the Presidents of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan, adopted during their second quadrilateral meeting, held on 18 August 2010 in Sochi, Russian Federation (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 38 and 108 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

* A/65/150.

10-53629 (E) 200910 200910

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 13 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint statement by the Presidents of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan

18 August 2010

The President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai; the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Asif Ali Zardari; the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev; and the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon, having gathered in Sochi on 18 August 2010 for their second quadrilateral meeting, discussed in detail the current situation of, and outlook for, the development of regional cooperation.

Underscoring the need for the consistent implementation of the agreements reached during their first meeting, held in Dushanbe on 30 July 2009;

Recognizing the particular significance of expanding and strengthening multifaceted cooperation between Afghanistan, Pakistan, Russia and Tajikistan as an essential component of regional stability and economic development;

Welcoming the conclusion of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Trade and Transit Agreement and looking forward to its successful implementation;

Expressing concern at the persistent terrorist threat in the region, as well as at the presence of illicit drug production and trafficking on a scale that gives grounds to qualify such activity as a threat to international peace and stability,

1. Welcome and support the launch of the Kabul Process and the holding of the International Conference on Afghanistan which took place in Kabul on 20 July 2010. In this regard, they have lent support to the priority programmes developed within the five clusters of security, governance, economic and infrastructure development, agriculture and rural development and human resources development, and to the outcomes of the National Consultative Peace Jirga, as a milestone in the peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan;

2. Stress the importance of regional cooperation in facilitating the stabilization of the situation in the region including through regional cooperation opportunities available within existing international and regional bodies, among them the SCO, in areas such as counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics, and call for the increased harnessing of the potential of the SCO Regional Antiterrorist Structure for these purposes;

3. Consider it one of their priorities to combat the drug threat in an integrated manner throughout the entire chain of illicit drug production and trafficking, ranging from promoting alternative sources of livelihood and agriculture to crop eradication, as well as countering the supply of precursors and taking steps to reduce drug consumption, and are instructing heads of the counter-narcotics agencies of their countries to convene a meeting for a substantive examination of relevant issues as soon as possible;

4. Underline the importance of the "Channel" preventive counter-narcotics operation conducted under the aegis of the CSTO and advocate increasing the number of States participating in the operation as observers;

5. Express readiness to continue active participation in implementing the provisions of the Plan of Action of the SCO member States and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime, adopted at the Special Conference on Afghanistan held under the aegis of the SCO in Moscow on 27 March 2009;

6. Confirm their intention to actively participate in activities to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, especially to eliminate financial channels connected with illicit trafficking of narcotics and their precursors;

7. Declare their determination to actively counteract illicit trafficking of weapons, munitions, explosives and other types of transnational organized crime;

8. Express interest in further enhancing regional economic cooperation in trade, economic matters, investment and improving the investment climate in the countries of the region and establishing direct ties between business circles;

9. Support the intention of business circles in Russia, Pakistan and Tajikistan to join with the Government and business community of Afghanistan in restoring and reconstructing facilities of key importance to the Afghan economy in areas such as transport, energy, management of natural resources and urban development, and emphasize the need to identify concrete priority projects in the aforementioned areas, including the Salang Tunnel, oil and gas facilities in the north of the country, a nitrogen fertilizer plant and thermal power station in Mazar-i-Sharif, the Kabul building plant and the Nangarhar irrigation facility;

10. Advocate implementing joint projects in energy and transport infrastructure development in the region, such as the CASA-1000 project aiming to establish a system to transmit electricity from Tajikistan to Afghanistan and Pakistan, and support the participation of the Russian Federation in this project;

11. Express the hope that international financial and economic institutions will actively contribute to regional economic projects aiming to rebuild the Afghan economy and improve stability in the country and the region as a whole;

12. The Presidents of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan express their solidarity and sympathy with the Government and the people of Pakistan at the colossal loss of precious life and property caused by unprecedented flooding, and appeal to the international community to provide urgent assistance to Pakistan to overcome the effects of this terrible natural disaster;

13. Have resolved to hold the next meeting of the Presidents of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan in Dushanbe. The precise date of the meeting will be established through diplomatic channels.

United Nations S/2010/480

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 August 2010

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 30 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Mikael V. Agasandyan has been appointed alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

10-53673 (E) 160910

Please recycle

United Nations S/2010/481

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 September 2010

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of France on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 7 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, stating that Mr. Martin Briens has been appointed deputy representative of France on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

10-53617 (E) 160910

Please recycle

United Nations A/64/912–S/2010/482

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 9 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith two complaints against Israeli enemy forces, which on 5 July 2010 crossed the withdrawal line and entered liberated Lebanese territory and on 4 August 2010 violated Lebanese territorial waters (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-54192 (E) 210910 210910

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 9 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Lebanese Republic

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

At 6.30 a.m. on Monday, 5 July 2010, an Israeli enemy military patrol comprising some 12 servicemen crossed the withdrawal line at Saddanah, on the outskirts of Shab'a, and penetrated some 40 metres into liberated Lebanese territory. They searched the area before leaving at approximately 7 a.m. The entry of Israeli forces into Lebanese territory constitutes a flagrant violation of Lebanese sovereignty, international law and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), and a threat to international peace and security.

Lebanese Republic

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

At 2.39 a.m. on Wednesday, 4 August 2010, an Israeli enemy military launch violated Lebanese territorial waters some 500 metres off Naqurah and approached a Lebanese fishing boat north of the line of buoys. The entry of Israeli naval forces into Lebanese territorial waters constitutes a flagrant violation of Lebanese sovereignty, international law and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), and a threat to international peace and security.

United Nations S/2010/483

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2010

Original: English

Identical letters dated 16 September 2010 from the representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to you again regarding another series of serious incidents in southern Israel as a result of ongoing attacks from the Gaza Strip that is controlled by the Hamas terrorist organization. Since Monday, 13 September 2010, Hamas terrorists launched 14 rockets and mortars from the Gaza Strip that sought to terrorize the civilian populations in Ashkelon, as well as the Eshkol region to the south. Some of these attacks that deliberately targeted civilians contained white phosphorous, a fact publicly acknowledged by Palestinian statements in the media. In addition, during this same period, Palestinian terrorists fired rocket propelled grenades at Israeli soldiers conducting routine patrols along the border between Israel and the Gaza Strip.

Demonstrating the acute security challenges faced by Israel, this escalation takes place against the positive backdrop of renewed direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians. In a concerted effort to derail peace talks, Hamas and other radical organizations have engaged in this deadly violence. Such terrorism coupled with Hamas' total rejection of any negotiated settlement reinforced Israel's decision to exercise its right of self-defence against Hamas and all other groups that threaten and endanger Israeli citizens.

In this respect, Israel expects the members of the international community that support peace negotiations and a two-state solution to unequivocally condemn Hamas' latest attacks, which not only target Israeli civilians, but also the peace and security of the region.

I should be grateful if the present letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Meron **Reuben**
Ambassador

10-54050 (E) 210910

Please recycle